

LS3 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



LS3.1 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT/SURFGUARD

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PURPOSE

To provide an overview of the key information management tools for lifesaving operations.

PROCEDURE

The following provides a general overview of requirements. For specific milestones and due dates clubs/members should refer to the relevant pre-season circulars/memos released annually.

Lifesaving Online is a self-service membership portal for members of clubs and support organisations in Surf Life Saving. You can renew membership, apply to join a club and check your details, awards and patrol hours from this site. www.lifesavingonline.com.au

Members Portal

This Members portal currently contains a library, a central news and information area and a forms and workflow area for members. From this site members can:

- Download a Circular
- View job adverts
- Read local and national surf lifesaving news
- Apply for a Service Award
- Submit a news item

See <https://portal.sls.com.au/wps/portal/member/> for more information

Club service profile (contact details and office holders) updated on SurfGuard www.surfguard.slsa.asn.au

Club/Service patrol teams/rosters inputted and managed through SurfGuard (also feeds into beachsafe portal for public information about patrolled locations)

State teams created and updated, including:

- RWC Teams
- Duty Officer Teams
- Club Emergency Response (Callout) Teams
- Patrol Assessments Teams
- Gear and Equipment information updated (pre- and post inspections) as well as whenever equipment is sold or disposed of.
- Proficiencies - All proficiencies must be completed and entered into SurfGuard by December 31st annually.
- Patrol Log and Incident Logs

Club/service patrol information requires input into SurfGuard (IRD) within 2 weeks of patrol/incident date.

SurfCom Management System: Incidents created through the SurfCom Management System require club/service additional input and endorsement (via updating and saving) to become formally recognised. An 'incident' created by SurfCom for a club/service that isn't then updated and saved by that specific club/service, will not become part of the patrol data. To assist, the SurfCom Operator should issue all Patrol Captains with an IRD number over the radio (or phone) at the conclusion of an incident.



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SMS/GROUP EMAILING FUNCTIONS

SMS/Text functions in SurfGuard assist State/Club Officers and Patrol Captains to manage their services and improve effectiveness of communications.

REPORTING

SurfGuard enables effective patrol statistic and membership data reporting, which may assist in planning and review activities.

SYSTEM TRAINING/HELP

SurfGuard and SurfCom training are available from SLSA and should be actioned through a State request to SLSA. Training sessions ideally are run as single group.

A SLSA IT helpline is available 7 days a week at 1300 724 006. SLSA SurfGuard Manual is available at www.surfguard.slsa.asn.au

Online training 'Playpens' are also available. These 'dummy' systems allow appropriately authorised personnel to practice using the systems without affecting information. Contact SLSA for more information and visit <http://sls.com.au/infotech/quicklinks>.

SLSA SURF STORE

A central lifesaving equipment supply store is available through SLSA in the members portal. Restricted equipment and uniforms can only be ordered through authorised club personnel.

REFERENCE

<http://sls.com.au/infotech/quicklinks>

www.surfguard.slsa.asn.au

<https://portal.sls.com.au>

www.beachsafe.org.au

www.surfcom.org.au

www.slsa.com.au



TASMANIA

LS3.2 WWW.BEACHSAFE.ORG.AU

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PURPOSE

To outline the single public safety information portal that should be used by all lifesaving services.

PROCEDURE

www.beachsafe.org.au provides consistent public safety information and patrolled locations/times to the public in both website and smart-phone application formats. Patrol service information inputted into SurfGuard aligns directly to public information available through Beachsafe.

www.beachsafe.org.au shall be the central reference point for all public safety information released internally and externally by lifesaving services.

This shall include:

- Media Releases/media enquiries – key safety messages should align and media releases/enquiries should be referred to 'Beachsafe' for more information.
- Club/Service websites – safety information tabs/pages should link directly to 'Beachsafe'.
- Public information/education collateral – should align key messages and reference 'Beachsafe'.
- Social media posts regarding public safety information should refer to 'beachsafe'.
- External partners/agencies should be encouraged to link their websites, media releases and other communications regarding beach/surf safety to 'Beachsafe'.

REFERENCE

www.beachsafe.org.au

SLSA Policy 6.20 – Use of Social Media



LS3.3 PUBLIC EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

LS3 Information Management

PURPOSE

To outline 'Public Emergency Contact Information,' for promotion by lifesaving services.

PROCEDURE

Public Emergency Contact Information

Lifesaving services shall promote 'Triple 0' (000) as the public avenue for reporting emergencies.

Note: For in-water specific incidents/emergencies, lifesaving services should promote '000 – Police'.

Regions/clubs/services **shall not** promote any other emergency contact information (other than 'triple 0') to the public. This includes any local/regional emergency contact information for a club/service or individual member.

The Surf Emergency Response System (13SURF) must not be promoted to the public/media or any parties, other than to the appropriate emergency services, by the appropriate SLS officers.

112—International standard emergency number

Triple Zero (000) is Australia's primary telephone number to call for assistance in life threatening or time critical emergency situations. Dialling 112 directs you to the same Triple Zero (000) call service and does not give your call priority over Triple Zero (000).

112 is an international standard emergency number which can only be dialled on a digital mobile phone. It is accepted as a secondary international emergency number in some parts of the world, including Australia, and can be dialled in areas of GSM network coverage with the call automatically translated to that country's emergency number. It does not require a sim card or pin number to make the call, however phone coverage must be available (any carrier) for the call to proceed.

There is no advantage to dialling 112 over Triple Zero (000). Calls to 112 do not go to the head of the queue for emergency services, and it is not true that it is the only number that will work on a mobile phone.

Dialling 112 from a fixed line telephone in Australia (including payphones) will not connect you to the emergency call service as it is only available from digital mobile phones.

Clubhouse Emergency Contact Signage

Club/service facilities should provide consistent emergency contact information on key locations (SLSC, towers etc.) to assist the public at unpatrolled times. This information should read "In an Emergency Dial 000 for Police".

The following symbol should be displayed with said information.



REFERENCE

<http://www.triplezero.gov.au/Pages/Usingotheremergencynumbers.aspx>



LS3.4 SOCIAL MEDIA

PURPOSE

To outline acceptable parameters for the use of social media regarding lifesaving operations.

This policy aims to provide principles to follow when using social media. This policy does not apply to the personal use of social media platforms by SLST members or staff where the SLST member or staff makes no reference to SLSA or related issues.

Social media offers the opportunity for people to gather in online communities of shared interest and create, share or consume content. As a member-based organisation, Surf Life Saving Tasmania recognises the benefits of social media as an important tool of engagement and enrichment for its members.

SLSA, its state centres, regions and clubs have long histories and are highly respected organisations. It is important that Surf Life Saving's reputation is not tarnished by anyone using social media tools inappropriately, particularly in relation to any content that might reference the organisation.

When someone clearly identifies their association with Surf Life Saving (SLS), and/or discusses their involvement in the organisation in this type of forum, they are expected to behave and express themselves appropriately, and in ways that are consistent with SLSAs stated values and policies.

PROCEDURE

This policy applies to SLSA members, staff or any individual representing themselves or passing themselves off as being a member of SLSA.

This policy covers all forms of social media. Social media includes, but is not limited to, such activities as:

- Maintaining a profile page on social or business networking sites (such as LinkedIn, Facebook, Shutterfly, Twitter or MySpace);
- Content sharing include Instagram, Snapchat or similar (photo sharing) and YouTube (video sharing);
- Commenting on blogs for personal or business reasons;
- Leaving product or service reviews on retailer sites, or customer review sites;
- Taking part in online votes and polls;
- Taking part in conversations on public and private web forums (message boards); or
- Editing a Wikipedia page.
- The intent of this policy is to include anything posted online where information is shared that might affect members, colleagues, clients, sponsors or Surf Life Saving as an organisation.

USAGE

For SLST members and staff using social media, such use:

- Must not contain, or link to, libelous, defamatory or harassing content. This also applies to the use of illustrations or nicknames;
- Must not comment on, or publish, information that is confidential or in any way sensitive to SLSA, its affiliates, partners or sponsors; and
- Must not bring the organisation or surf lifesaving into disrepute.



LS3.4 SOCIAL MEDIA

BRANDING AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (IP)

It is important that any trademarks belonging to SLSA or any state centre, or club are not used in personal social media applications, except where such use can be considered incidental – (where incidental is taken to mean “happening in subordinate conjunction with something else”).

Trademarks include:

- Club, and SLSA logos;
- The “Life of the Beach”, “Whatever it Takes” or any other associated slogans; images depicting surf lifesaving volunteers, staff and/or equipment, except with the permission of those individuals;
- Other SLSA imagery including the red and yellow flags, the SLSA red and yellow caps or the official SLSA red and yellow patrol uniforms.

OFFICIAL SURF LIFE SAVING (SLS) BLOGS, SOCIAL PAGES AND ONLINE FORUMS

When creating a new website, social networking page or forum for staff/club member use, care should be taken to ensure the appropriate person at a club/State level has given written consent to create the page or forum.

Similarly, appropriate permissions must be obtained for the use of logos or images. Images of minor children may not be replicated on any site without the written permission of the child’s parent and/or guardian.

For official SLS blogs, social pages and online forums:

- Posts must not contain, nor link to, pornographic or indecent content;
- Some hosted sites may sell the right to advertise on their sites through ‘pop up’ content which may be of a questionable nature. This type of hosted site should not be used for online forums or social pages as the nature of the ‘pop up’ content cannot be controlled;
- SLS employees must not use SLS online pages to promote personal projects; and
- All materials published or used must respect the copyright of third parties.

CONSIDERATION TOWARDS OTHERS WHEN USING SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES

- Social networking sites allow photographs, videos and comments to be shared with thousands of other users. SLST members and staff must recognise that it may not be appropriate to share photographs, videos and comments in this way. For example, there may be an expectation that photographs taken at a private SLS event will not appear publicly on the internet. In certain situations, SLST members or staff could potentially breach the privacy act or inadvertently make SLST liable for breach of copyright.
- SLST members/staff should be considerate to others in such circumstance and should not post information when they have been asked not to or consent has not been sought and given. They must also remove information about another person if that person asks them to do so.
- Under no circumstance should offensive comments be made about SLSA members or staff online.



LS3.4 SOCIAL MEDIA

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BREACH

SLSA, State, regions and clubs continually monitor online activity in relation to the organisation and its members. Detected breaches of this policy should be reported to SLST.

If detected, a breach of this policy may result in disciplinary action from SLST or SLSA. A breach of this policy may also amount to breaches of other SLST and SLSA policies.

PRIVILEGE OF INFORMATION

This policy applies to all SLS members and personnel. However; members who operate in a capacity/role where they may be privileged to information must be made especially aware of this policy.

This applies, but is not limited to roles such as SurfCom Operator/Supervisor or State Duty Officers.

Employees of the Australian Lifeguard Service are included.

REFERENCE

SLSA Policy 6.20 – Use of Social Media



LS3.5 DANGEROUS SURF WARNINGS (DSW)

PURPOSE

To outline parameters for the dissemination of Dangerous Surf Warnings (DSW) to internal and external stakeholders. Release of warning and operational information shall be undertaken by authorised State/Club personnel only.

PROCEDURE

Definition: A Dangerous Surf Warning (DSW) shall be deemed as any 'release' of a warning to the media/public other services regarding forecast high-risk surf/weather conditions.

The Dangerous Surf Warning system shall be administered by SLST under its arrangement with the Bureau of Meteorology (BOM).

DSW - SMEAC

SMEAC (Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration, Communication):

Definition: A standard format template for reporting DSW under each of the headings of situation, mission, execution, administration and communication. Surf Life Saving Tasmania State Centre releases a SMEAC in order to assist services to plan/prepare for potential higher-risk situations.

SLST shall be responsible for disseminating warning information via a SMEAC regarding dangerous surf conditions and/or other regional/state-wide coastal risk issues to the following:

- SLS/ALS
- Emergency Services
- Government Departments

Authorised club/service personnel shall forward that same relevant information to local/regional stakeholders as required. Regions/Clubs/Services shall not release a SMEAC to external services without SLST approval.

DSW – MEDIA

SLST shall be responsible for disseminating DSW information to the media via a Media Advisory. Authorised clubs/services may in addition to that 'release' provide local/regional advice and information to the media.

Regions/Clubs/Services shall not release a DSW to the media without SLST approval.

DANGEROUS SURF WARNING PROTOCOL (GENERAL)

The following BOM/SLST protocols are in place to best identify and provide warnings:

1. BOM forecasters identify potential dangerous surf situations 48-24hrs prior;
2. BOM provide SLST a 'heads-up' notification regarding potential DSW;
3. SLST prepare SMEAC and if appropriate Media Releases;
4. BOM confirm DSW and impact area/timeframe;
5. SLST release a SMEAC to internal and external services/emergency services;
6. SLST release media advisories to impacted regions (or state wide), these releases are either: 'General' or 'Rock-Fishing specific' depending on time-of-year/risk activities;
7. SLST releases translated media advisories to foreign language media (general or rock-fishing);
8. BOM advise on any changes/extensions to DSW;
9. SLST provide updated information to stakeholders if deemed necessary.

REFERENCE

SMEAC Template



LS3.6 WITNESS STATEMENTS

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PURPOSE

To outline the protocol for witness statements collected by lifesaving services. Collecting witness statements is normally a part of a Critical Incident Debriefing process.

Witness statements may be collected for the purpose of further investigation or as evidence to be presented in a court.

SLST must receive copies of all witness statements and will file confidentially for future reference if required.

Personnel privy to witness statements must not forward them to any unauthorised person.

PROCEDURE

The procedure below outlines the process for collecting and filing witness statements.

1. Witness statements may be collected during or immediately at the conclusion of a critical incident.
2. Witness statements must be documented legibly on the SLST Witness Statement template.
3. All witness statements are to be forwarded to the Lifesaving and Services Manager.
4. The Lifesaving and Services Manager will forward all witness statements to Chief Executive Officer.
5. SLST will file witness statements.

REFERENCE

Critical Incident Debrief SLST Witness Statement

SLSA Portal



LS3.7 BEACH ATTENDANCE MONITORING

PURPOSE

To provide a consistent formal beach attendance monitoring program to improve the reliability, accuracy and range of data collected with regards to beach visitation.

An evidence-based approach can be used to inform decisions on lifesaving service provisioning and resource allocation.

PROCEDURE

Lifesaving services should have the same methodology and procedures for observing and estimating beach attendance.

Visual scanning techniques utilised for effective water observation can also be applied for estimating on beach visitation figures.

The technique described below is subjective and is estimate based, however with additional checks and balances in place there should be improved confidence and faith in the figures.

Definitions

Attendance: Shall include the total number of people in the water and on the beach.

Area: Shall be the area defined as the primary patrolling area.

Grouping Technique

1. During observation, personnel should break the beach/water up into smaller representative groups.
2. Count the number of people in one such group.
3. Multiply the number of beach users in that group by the total number of groups contained on the beach.
4. It may be appropriate to estimate on beach and in water separately and then combine to give a total beach attendance.
5. This method is still subjective and if the representative group is poorly selected the total beach attendance figure can be significantly affected.

Beach Attendance = Group Total A x total number of Groups



LS3.7 BEACH ATTENDANCE MONITORING

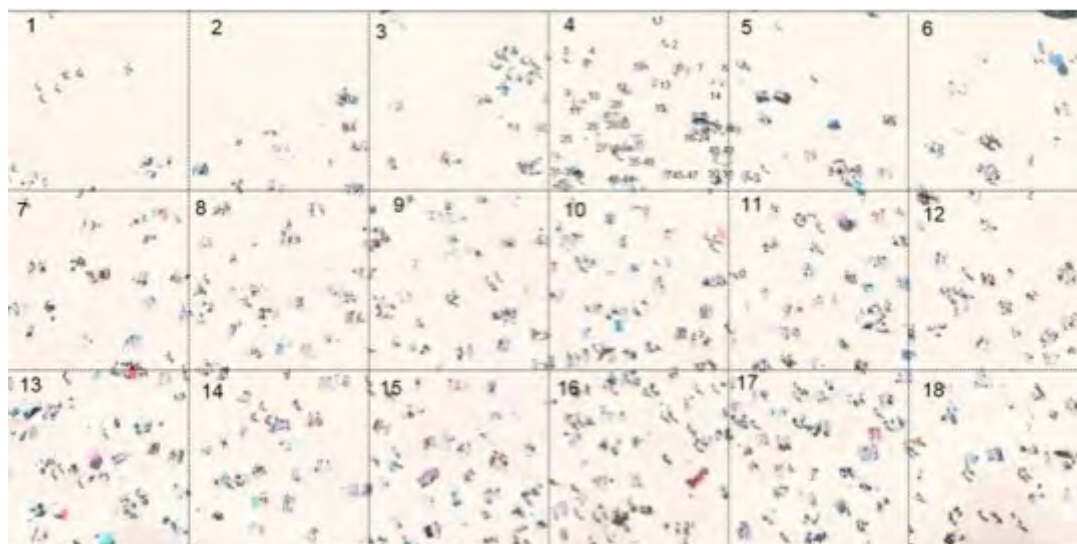


Figure 3.7.1

Example

In Figure 3.7.1, the beach has been split into 18 groups. Group number 4 has been selected as having an average representative number of attendees. Approximately 51 attendees can be counted in group 4. When multiplied out across the 18 groups, this gives an approximate attendance figure of 918 people.

Beach attendance = Group Total A x total number of Groups

Beach attendance 918 = 51 x 18

Reporting

Beach attendance should be collected at the following times (as a minimum):

- Sign On
- Mid Patrol
- Sign Off

Beach attendance shall include the number of people in the water and on the beach at each of the specified times. The area to be monitored shall be the area specified as the services primary patrolling area.

Data must be collected and recorded on Patrol Logs to be entered into SurfGuard within 14 days (as per SOP 3.1).

REFERENCE

Brewster, C B 2003, 'Open Water Lifesaving – The United States Lifesaving Association Manual', United States Lifesaving Association, New Jersey, USA.